

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NATIONAL HISTORY DAY

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, there has been a great deal of activity throughout our country focusing on the improvement of education. This is a healthy sign for our Nation as we identify and recognize outstanding educational programs.

I am particularly pleased that the University of Maryland played host to an especially innovative and creative education program in June—National History Day.

We are all familiar with the science fairs held throughout our country but how many of us are aware of similar activities for students interested in history? When National History Day began 10 years ago, only 100 students were involved, all from one State. The project has grown tremendously so that this year over 150,000 students from 43 States participated. Fifteen hundred winners progressed to the culminating event at the University of Maryland. Awards were given for historical papers, media presentations, group performances, and group projects. It is reassuring that we have so many students throughout the country absorbed in the study of history and engaging in projects to make history a living reality for others. The next generation, if it knows and appreciates the lessons of the past, will be well girded to confront the difficult decisions the future poses.

Dr. Lois Scharf, the executive director of National History Day and the moving force for the event, received outstanding cooperation from numerous Marylanders and from the University of Maryland. Before the awards ceremony at the University of Maryland, almost 4,500 students, parents, teachers, and observers heard an address by the Assistant Secretary of Education for Educational Research and Improvement, Donald J. Senese. Mr. Senese, a doctor of philosophy in history, addressed the assembly on the topic "The Importance of the Study of History for Students." I commend his remarks to my colleagues and request that they be included in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY OF HISTORY FOR STUDENTS

(By Dr. Donald J. Senese)

I am pleased to be here speaking to all of you here on the occasion of the events for "National History Day."

I know all of you are anxiously awaiting the announcement of winners. Let me say to all of you—you are all winners because by your participation in this contest you have enhanced your knowledge of history, demonstrated your proficiency in a crucial area of study, and realized the importance of history to the education of all.

I always loved history. I received my bachelor's degree, masters degree and doctorate degree in the field of history. It has been an exciting adventure and my background in history has been a tremendous asset in preparing me for a variety of posts I have held since graduating—a college professor of history, a legislative aide to a U.S. Representative and a U.S. Senator, a member of a legislative research committee on Capitol Hill, and presently an Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement, U.S. Education Department, appointed by President Reagan.

I will keep you only a short while but I did want to make some comments on the importance of history. Some of you may have become interested in your project because of encouragement from a parent or parents, the inspiration of a history teacher, or a desire to know more about a certain historical event or personage. I hope whatever future career any of you may pursue that you will keep an interest in history.

Let me start with a basic question: Why does one study or write history? First of all, the study of history satisfies a quest of knowledge which is part of our human existence. The quest for knowledge for its own sake is one that underlies all branches of knowledge—science, philosophy and religion. It is especially an important trait in our own Western civilization; we are fundamentally a historicist civilization.

A second reason relates to the benefit of history. We have all heard of the saying or cliché history repeats itself. Well, we know history never repeats itself exactly. (We also know that "History never repeats itself but historians repeat each other".)

Although history does not repeat itself or provide models for future action, history is still relevant for the future. The fact is history enables us to understand the present, thus assisting us to make wise decisions for the future—wiser decisions than if we were ignorant of the past. George Santayana, that wise philosopher, has told us: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

History tells us about our country and nation; it provides us important information about the builders of our nation and heritage. It tells us about our culture and the culture of other people. It tells us the importance that politics, economic theories, and religious beliefs have played in our society and the societies of other people. It tells us about the qualities of great people in history and the qualities of those who were not so great. It reveals to us the heroes and vil-

lains, the winners and the losers, the champions and the charlatans. It can help all of us get a deeper understanding of our civilization, our country, and even ourselves as we explore the past.

One of the questions and myths I heard as a young person may be familiar to all of you: what can you do with a history major? Then the standard response: You can teach and since there are not too many teaching jobs, you might as well go into another field.

Teaching history is only one possibility. History is a great training for many professions—law, journalism, business, public relations and government work.

Why is history such a great training program?

The methods of the historian provides great training. These methods develop people with broad general knowledge who can place problems in a broad historical context and search for cause and effect among a great number of variables. The historian or student of history learns how to: Collect, analyze, interpret and organize useful data; write with grammatical accuracy and clarity; prepare well-documented reports; present an argument and debate it logically and succinctly; exercise originality and creativity in using research material; make judgments and deal with complexity; reduce a large quantity of raw data into manageable concepts that allow for meaningful thought.

History offers you an opportunity to put order in your life and to get more meaning out of life.

Historical events are always upon us and we who love history can better understand these events.

We celebrated less than two weeks ago the fortieth anniversary of D-Day—the great invasion of the coast of Normandy by leaders of the Free World which led to the defeat of one form of totalitarianism which had swept Europe. It showed the world a Free World standing for a moral idea and that when challenged, it can produce. For the historian it was a dramatic picture—freedom's mighty armada in a storming sea. D-Day helped to secure an important principle—that your parents, and yourselves and others like yourselves would live under freedom for at least another generation.

We are also celebrating this year the 350th anniversary of the creation of the first counties in the New World in Virginia. Jamestown was founded in 1607 and in 1634 in order to bring government closer to the people counties were created. Presently 48 of our 50 states use counties as the major form of a political subdivision. This was another step for local government and freedom in our country.

I recently attended a meeting sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities preparing for another great event in 1992—the five hundredth anniversary of Christopher Columbus discovering America. We all know what a great change that discovery brought to the history of the world.

We can ponder these great events—the discovery of America which opened up this great continent where all of us reside, the establishment of counties in Virginia which

helped to provide a system where people had a meaningful voice in government policy, and D-Day where the tide of totalitarianism was rolled back so that the light of freedom could continue to burn for all of us.

Those of you who have an interest and love for history have a special appreciation for these events. Keep up your fine work. I wish all of you the best in your academic work. All of us are part of a historical process and the work all of you have done in this contest gives you a great role in making history come alive for yourself and for others. ●

BAD TIMES FOR THE WOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

HON. SID MORRISON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. MORRISON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the wood products industry in the Pacific Northwest has been through some harrowing times; 1981 and 1982 were among the grimmest years since the depression of the 1930's. Activity picked up in 1983, but now, again, the industry is suffering hard times. A combination of factors are contributing to this severe economic problem, which is affecting employment for tens of thousands of workers.

The Wall Street Journal, on September 18, carried an article by Patricia A. Bellow, which explains the various factors that are contributing to the woes of the forest products industry in the Northwest. This region has abundant timber resources that can serve the social and economic needs of our country forever. Mr. Speaker, the workers and the mills they depend on for jobs need our help. It's time Congress took a look at this situation and provided some measure of help for this distressed region.

NORTHWEST WOOD-PRODUCTS INDUSTRY FACES RESTRUCTURING DUE TO IMPORT COMPETITION
(By Patricia A. Bellow)

Only 12 months ago, the mill towns of the Pacific Northwest reverberated with the shriek of buzz saws as the wood-products industry emerged from a long and deep recession.

The recovery, however, was short-lived. Within months, dozens of lumber and plywood mills again fell silent, idling thousands of workers. Now, evidence is mounting that the new slump is permanent. Stiff competition from Canadian imports and over-optimistic projections of the demand for wood products are causing a painful and far-reaching restructuring of the industry.

"This isn't a classic slump," says Michael D. Sullivan, spokesman for the Industrial Forestry Association, which represents 85 forest-products companies in the Northwest. "The housing market has recovered, demand for lumber and plywood is quite healthy, but prices remain very depressed."

MILL CLOSINGS

Weyerhaeuser Co., the Tacoma, Wash.-based forest-products giant, has closed two

of its 40 lumber and plywood mills and curtailed production at one other since April. San Francisco-based Potlatch Corp. has closed three of its 17 mills and reduced output at two others. Meanwhile, many small, family-held companies are quietly closing their mills and auctioning off equipment.

"The only thing keeping a lot of companies in business is the fact that their bankers don't know how to operate sawmills," says M.J. Kuehne, executive vice president of the Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers Association, which represents the owners of 40 sawmills. "Everyone is losing money."

Competition from Canadian wood-product manufacturers is the industry's biggest problem. Because of the availability of cheaper, government-owned timber, Canadian companies have been able to substantially undercut the prices of their U.S. competitors. Additionally, the strength of the U.S. dollar has made Canadian lumber cheaper for American builders to buy.

As a result, Canadian producers have now seized about 40% of the U.S. market for lumber and plywood, and several industry officials say the figure may climb as high as 50% by year-end.

CANADIAN EXPORTS

In 1975, for example, Canadian producers exported 5.67 billion board feet of lumber to the U.S., garnering a 19% share of the domestic market. By last year, their share had grown to 34%, and their lumber exports to U.S. markets had doubled to 11.95 billion board feet.

The plentiful supply of Canadian wood has put severe pressure on lumber and plywood prices, which have fallen 45% and 30%, respectively since 1978. "Builders are buying two-by-fours for the same price they paid in 1946," grumbles a lumberman.

In recent months, lumber and plywood manufacturers have pressed for government restrictions on imports, without success. In fact, among many companies, there is a growing sense that "we are just going to have to learn to deal with a permanently smaller domestic market," says John J. Stephens, president and chief executive officer of Roseburg Lumber Co., a closely held concern in Roseburg, Ore. "We are going to have to become more competitive by lowering our costs and pushing into offshore markets."

But export markets have proven tough to crack: Foreign countries such as Japan have enacted measures to protect their wood-products industries, and most American mills aren't tooled to cut wood to the metric standards required by foreign builders.

Although small and midsized companies have been hit hardest by the slump, signs of the downturn are also evident in segments of the Northwest's biggest forest-products concerns.

For example, Boise Cascade Corp.'s building-products business posted a loss of \$3 million on sales of \$679.8 million in the first six months of 1984. In the year-earlier period, that segment earned \$6.6 million on sales of \$595.6 million. (The company's overall performance for the first half reflected booming sales in paper and pulp products. Earnings more than doubled to \$61.4 million from \$28.1 million a year earlier on a 19% gain in sales to \$1.95 billion from \$1.64 billion.)

Boise Cascade says it has idled 15% of its lumber-manufacturing capacity and 20% of its plywood-making capacity since last year. Even so, the company's losses in its build-

ing-products business may deepen, says John R. Forrest, Boise Cascade's senior vice president of timber and wood products. "The situation may worsen because home building is already starting to slide."

Although imports have done the greatest damage to the industry, inflated expectations of the demand for wood products have also contributed to the slump.

Convinced that maturing baby boomers would make the 1980s the golden age of single-family homes, lumber and plywood makers borrowed heavily and expanded rapidly to meet the anticipated need for wood products. But high interest rates have restricted the demand for housing and the industry remains burdened with excess capacity and heavy debt.

"We have the capacity to produce 40 billion board feet of lumber, and the current market demands 37 billion board feet," says John Hampton, president of Willamina Lumber Co. in Willamina, Ore. "There are going to have to be permanent mill closures to bring things in line."

At the same time, the industry is being squeezed by higher costs for its logs and labor than those paid by its competitors in the Southeast.

Unlike the Southeastern producers, who mostly harvest logs from closely held tree farms and forests, the Pacific Northwest relies heavily on federal timberlands for its logs. The bright economic outlook in the 1970s prompted companies to bid up the price of federal timber contracts. Now, the companies are legally bound to pay premium prices for timber for which the market value has plummeted.

RETHINKING ROLE

"A lot of companies—big and small—are seriously rethinking their role in the industry," says Delos Knight, spokesman for San Francisco-based Crown Zellerbach Corp. "The industry that survives this period is not going to look exactly like the one we see now."

Adjustment has been painful for the Northwest. The Industrial Forestry Association estimates that 50,000 jobs have been permanently lost as mills have closed or severely curtailed production. Six years ago, when the lumberjacks could hardly fell trees fast enough to satisfy an insatiable housing market, the industry employed 200,000 in the Pacific Northwest, the association estimates.

Those out of work are often unable to find new employment in a region so dependent on the wood-products industry. In Sutherlin, Ore., the town's biggest employer—Mount Mazama Plywood Co.—closed its doors in early August and idled Harold Wright, who spent 29 of his 62 years making plywood for the concern.

"This town lives on venison when the mill shuts down," says Mr. Wright. "Folks shoot some does, catch some fish, pick some berries. But when the unemployment checks stop and folks get sick of venison, they'll leave, and this place will be a ghost town." ●

CANCER PROGRESS: ARE THE STATISTICS TELLING THE TRUTH?

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● **Ms. OAKAR.** Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an article which appeared in the September 18, 1984, edition of the New York Times. The article states that a small but growing band of distinguished analysts is challenging proclamations by Government officials and leading cancer scientists that great advances have been made in "curing" cancer patients. Some experts believe that there has been very little progress made in increasing the survival rate for victims of the biggest cancer killers.

I have recently held a hearing on breast cancer, and the evidence garnered concurs with this point of view. Breast cancer is the No. 1 killer of women in the Western World. Yet breast cancer survival statistics have not changed in half a century. What we need now is to explore more innovative methods of dealing with this dread disease. It is necessary for research grants to be given in the field of immunology since many experts believe that is where the breakthrough will come. Vaccines must be developed. Research money must be given to study nutrition's role in preventing and curing cancer. Stress factors and the role they play in contributing to this disease have to be studied. It is time for our Government to support research in other methods of dealing with cancer since the methods that are now being used have raised the survival rate very little if not at all. The medical profession must bring some fresh air into this field of research.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 18, 1984]

CANCER PROGRESS: ARE THE STATISTICS TELLING THE TRUTH?

(By Philip M. Boffey)

WASHINGTON, September 17.—A small but growing band of distinguished analysts is challenging proclamations by Government officials and leading cancer scientists that great advances have been made in "curing" cancer patients.

The analysts suggest that the highly touted gains in "survival rates" among cancer patients in recent years are partly, or perhaps even largely, a statistical mirage, caused more by changes in the way cancer is detected and defined than by any real gains in the ability of doctors to cure cancer once it is detected.

However, leaders of the nation's cancer research and treatment establishment dismiss the criticism as the undocumented assertions of analysts who do not fully understand the latest advances in the clinical detection, diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

"I think it's a bunch of nonsense," said Vincent T. DeVita Jr., director of the National Cancer Institute. "We're saving

thousands of lives today that weren't saved 20 years ago. To me, that's pretty damn exciting."

SAME NUMBERS, OPPOSITE VIEWS

The disagreement over the extent of progress in treating and curing cancer reflects several factors. In some cases, analysts are looking at different sets of numbers that show differing degrees of progress in curing cancer. In other cases, they are looking at the same set of numbers but disagree on whether the apparent gains are "real" or caused by statistical artifacts. And in many cases they are now even arguing over the numbers but are simply reaching opposite subjective judgments as to whether the apparent gains in survival rates are encouraging or disappointing.

The issue has implications for patients, doctors and planners of national cancer policy. If cancer treatments are less effective than officially portrayed, some doctors and patients might have second thoughts about the wisdom of resorting to treatments with high risk or severe side effects and little prospect of success. Moreover, if treatment results have shown little improvement over time, policy planners might want to emphasize other approaches to curbing cancer, such as more extensive efforts to find and eliminate the causes of cancer so as to prevent the disease before it needs to be treated.

SMALL GROUP OF SKEPTICS

Those skeptical of the degree of progress appear to be a relatively small group of analysts bearing distinguished credentials. Among them are these men:

Richard Peto, a British epidemiologist who is the author of a major study of cancer mortality for the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, contends, "There has been disappointingly little progress in curative treatment since the middle of this century." He said in a telephone interview that he saw no reason to expect substantial progress for the rest of this century.

John Cairns, a cancer analyst at the Harvard School of Public Health, likens the statistical advances reported by official cancer agencies and leading cancer scientists to the inflated and meaningless body counts used to measure progress in the Vietnam War. "Their body counts are way too high," he said in an interview. "It's like interrogating a general in Saigon. They come up with statistics that don't add up."

John C. Bailar 3d, a Harvard biostatistician who is the statistical consultant for The New England Journal of Medicine, one of the nation's most prestigious medical journals, said he "tends to agree that survival rates for cancer victims are not going up very much" and that statistical measures of those gains often turn out to be "rubber numbers" by which people are "very seriously misled."

Haydn Bush, director of a regional cancer center in London, Ontario, wrote in the September issue of Science 84, a magazine published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. "We're not curing much more cancer than we were a generation ago. There has been very little progress on the biggest cancer killers of the last 25 years."

These views stand in sharp variance to the tone of Dr. DeVita's assertion, in a major speech two years ago, that "the best kept secret today is that cancers, as a group, are among the most curable of chronic diseases."

Dr. DeVita also said that "good solid data" from the most up-to-date registry of cancer patients—the Cancer Institute program that monitors the annual occurrence of cancer in some 10 percent of the population—shows a steady increase in survival rates in recent years, over a short period of time in which it is unlikely that changes in reporting practices would have an enormous effect.

However, the monitoring data cannot yet definitively answer the key questions raised by the skeptics. Earl S. Pollack, chief of the biometry branch at the cancer institute, said the program had not yet followed patients long enough to be able to tell whether the survival rates were being inflated simply because early detection was starting the survival clock sooner. He also said he knew of no documentation of the extent to which the survival statistics might be improving because doctors today were finding more and more tumors that would not kill people. But on a subjective basis, Dr. Pollack said he believed such statistical artifacts were not the main driving force behind better survival rates.

"My feeling is that most of these survival changes are real," he said. "They reflect real improvements in the handling of the disease." ●

CONSENSUS ON EQUAL ACCESS GUIDELINES

HON. DON BONKER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● **Mr. BONKER.** Mr. Speaker, the equal access amendment was given final and overwhelming approval by Congress on July 25. However, since this legislation to prevent discrimination against certain student groups was modified before it was attached to the math-science bill, there is no congressional report on the bill to explain the provisions of the measure.

A number of private groups, representing civil libertarians, religious groups, teachers, and school administrators have reached an agreement on practical guidelines which will facilitate the interpretation of this new law (Public Law 98-377). This consensus statement has broad backing and is presented in a question-answer format. As the House sponsor of the Equal Access Act, I believe it is consistent with congressional intent. I recommend the guidelines, reprinted below, to anyone having questions about the equal access amendment.

THE EQUAL ACCESS ACT GUIDELINES

The organizations listed below were all involved with The Equal Access Act in the 98th Congress. Some actively supported the bill, others remained publicly neutral, and some opposed the bill. All are deeply interested in seeing the equal access concept implemented in the secondary schools of America in accordance with law.

After consideration over a two year period, The Equal Access Act became law on August 11, 1984, passing the Senate 88-11 and the House 337-77. The final version reflects the usual give and take of the legisla-

tive process. This brief explanation of the Act is designed to help school administrators, teachers and student groups who must live under the Act in real school situations to understand what this new legislation means. For your convenience The Equal Access Act (Title VIII of Public Law 98-377) follows: [—the act—]

The congressional intent in passing The Equal Access Act was to develop legislation that strikes a balance between the Establishment Clause and the Free Exercise and Free Speech Clauses of the First Amendment, so that secondary school students may organize meetings. While Congress recognized the constitutional prohibition against state-prescribed religious activities in public schools, it also believed that student religious speech should not be excised from the school environment. At the same time, Congress affirmed that it is local school boards and administrators who have the right and responsibility to implement equal access in conformity with the Act.

The title—The Equal Access Act—explains the essential thrust of the Act. There are three basic precepts.

The first basic precept is equal treatment. If a public secondary school permits student groups to meet for student-initiated activity not directly related to the school curriculum, it is required to treat all such student groups equally. This means the school cannot discriminate against any students conducting such meetings "on the basis of the religious, political, philosophical, or other content of the speech at such meetings." Sec. 802(a). This language was used to make it clear that religious speech was to receive equal treatment, not preferred treatment.

The second basic precept is protection of student-initiated and student-led meetings. With respect to religious activities in the public schools, the Supreme Court has held unconstitutional state-initiated and state-sponsored religious activities. (This Act leaves the "school prayer" decisions undisturbed.) The Court has not ruled on student-initiated and student-led religious activities that are not state-sponsored but merely given equal access with other non-curriculum related student activities.

The third basic precept is preservation of local control. The Act does not limit the authority of the school to maintain order and discipline or to protect the well-being of students and faculty. It only marginally limits other authority to make policy about student meetings.

While the Act does not specifically cover every situation, an understanding of the three basic precepts of the Act should be a sufficient guide in addressing most situations.

Here are some questions and answers which indicate how the Act is intended to work:

Question. What is meant by "limited open forum"? Sec. 802(a) and (b).

Answer. A limited open forum is created when a secondary school provides an opportunity during "noninstructional time" for students to organize meetings to discuss subject matter not directly related to the school curriculum and permits those meetings on school premises. The forum created is said to be "limited" because it is only the school's own students who can take advantage of the open forum. Outsiders are not granted any affirmative right of access by The Equal Access Act.

Question. Does a school have to provide a limited open forum for students?

Answer. No. The school or local policy-making body has the exclusive authority to determine whether it will create or maintain a limited open forum. If a school has a limited open forum, it may not discriminate against a student group because of the content of its speech. If a school does not have a limited open forum, the request of a single student group to organize a meeting or a club which is not directly related to the school curriculum requires the school to determine whether it wants to create such a forum.

Question. Do meetings of curriculum related student groups trigger implementation of The Equal Access Act?

Answer. No. Only allowing meetings of noncurriculum related student groups triggers implementation of the Act.

Question. What is meant by "noncurriculum related student groups"? Sec. 802(b).

Answer. A noncurriculum related student group is a group or club which is interested in a subject matter not directly related to the school curriculum. The math club, the Spanish club, the drama club, and athletic teams would normally be curriculum related. A religious club, political club or service club would be considered noncurriculum related.

Question. Who determines which student groups are curriculum related?

Answer. Local school authorities. However, a school cannot defeat the intent of The Equal Access Act by some all-encompassing definition that arbitrarily results in all but one or a few student clubs being defined as curriculum related.

Question. When can noncurriculum related student groups meet?

Answer. A limited open forum requiring equal access may be established during "noninstructional time." Sec. 802(b). The Act defines "noninstructional time" as time set aside by the school before actual classroom instruction begins or after actual classroom instruction ends. Sec. 803(4). It includes time before an individual student's school day begins or after it ends even though other students may be receiving classroom instruction at the time because of split sessions or staggered school schedules.

Question. Can noncurriculum related student groups meet during the school day?

Answer. The Act is silent on whether a limited open forum requiring equal access may be established for student clubs during the instructional day. The constitutionality of equal access for religious clubs during the school day is currently being litigated in the Federal courts.

Question. May a school establish regulations for meetings which take place in its limited open forum?

Answer. Yes. The Act does not take away a school's authority to establish time, place and manner regulations for its limited open forum. For example, it may establish a reasonable time period on any one school day, a combination of days, or all school days. It may assign the rooms in which student groups can meet. It can enforce order and discipline in the meetings. The key is that regulations must be uniform and nondiscriminatory.

Q. Can a school require a minimum number of students to form a noncurriculum related club?

A. No. Care must be exercised that the school not discriminate against numerically small student groups which wish to establish a club by setting a requirement of a minimum number of students to form a club. Sec. 802(d)(6). The key is to be flexible

in dealing with small student groups and to accommodate student groups that want to meet. For example, one teacher could monitor several small student groups meeting in a large room.

Q. Should a school formulate a written policy for the operation of a limited open forum?

A. If a school decides to create a limited open forum or if such a forum already exists, it is strongly recommended that a uniform set of regulations be drawn up as soon as possible and be made available to administrators, teachers, students and parents. The importance of having such a document will become clearly evident if the school either denies a student group the opportunity to meet or is forced to withdraw that opportunity. When the rules are known in advance, general acceptance is easier to obtain.

Q. What does "student-initiated" mean? Sec. 802(c)(1).

A. "Student-initiated" is one of the key precepts of the Act. It means the students themselves are seeking permission to meet and will direct and control the meeting. It means that neither a teacher or other employee of the school nor the school itself is initiating the meeting. Further, nonschool persons may not direct, conduct or control student meetings. Sec. 802(2)(5). This does not mean that students are forbidden to seek advice from nonschool persons.

Q. May teachers be present during student meetings?

A. Yes, but there are limitations. For insurance purposes or by local policy or state law, teachers are commonly required to be present during student meetings. However, the Act permits teachers only a custodial role (acting in an emergency or to preserve order). In order to avoid any taint of state sponsorship of religion, teachers or employees are to be present at student religious meetings only in a "nonparticipatory capacity." Sec. 802(c)(3). The Act also prohibits teachers or other school officials from influencing the form or content of any prayer or other religious activity. Sec. 802(d)(1).

Q. May outsiders attend a student meeting?

A. Yes, if invited by the students, unless the school adopts a policy barring all "nonschool persons." However, the nonschool persons cannot, in fact, be running the student group. "Nonschool persons may not direct, conduct, control, or regularly attend activities of student groups." Sec. 802(c)(5). A school may decide not to permit any outside resource people to attend any club meetings, or it may determine how many times during a school year an outside resource person may attend any club meetings, or it may limit the number of outside resource people who may attend a single meeting.

Q. Can a teacher or other school employee be required to be present at a student meeting if that person does not share the beliefs of the students?

A. No. Sec. 802(d)(4) provides that no school employee can be required to attend a meeting "if the content of the speech at the meeting is contrary to the beliefs" of that employee. However, if a school establishes a limited open forum, it is responsible for supplying a monitor for every student group meeting if a monitor is required.

Q. What is meant by "no sponsorship of the meeting by the school, the government, or its agents or employees"? Sec. 802(c)(2).

A. Neither the school, the government, or its agents or employees may promote, lead,

or participate in a noncurriculum related student meeting, Sec. 803(2). The assignment of a teacher or other employee to a meeting for custodial purposes (that is, in a nonparticipatory capacity) is not considered sponsorship, Sec. 803(2). Expenditure of public funds for the incidental cost of providing the space (including heat and light) for student-initiated meetings is not considered sponsorship, Sec. 802(d)(3).

Q. If a school pays a teacher for monitoring a student religious club, does that constitute "sponsorship"?

A. Congressional debate apparently took for granted that payment of a school-required monitor for any club was an "incidental cost of providing the space for student-initiated meetings," Sec. 803(d)(3). However, there are some who maintain that schools may not expend money to monitor religious clubs in view of the Establishment Clause.

Q. Does the use of school media to announce meetings of noncurriculum related student groups constitute "sponsorship" of those meetings?

A. The Act does not directly address this issue. If only information about all meetings is given, the use of school media—the public address system, the school paper, the official bulletin board—would not constitute sponsorship of meetings. However, schools should be cautioned that the Act forbids their promotion of these meetings, and the singling out of one or a few of them for special attention would be promoting them. Because a basic precept of the Act is student-initiation, each noncurriculum related student group is responsible for its own promotion.

Q. Do school authorities retain disciplinary control?

A. Yes. The Act emphasizes the "authority of the school, its agents or employees, to maintain order and discipline on school premises, to protect the well-being of students and faculty, and to assure that attendance of students at meetings is voluntary," Sec. 802(f). Furthermore, the school must provide that "the meeting does not materially and substantially interfere with the orderly conduct of educational activities within the school," Sec. 802(c)(4). These two provisions do not authorize a school to prohibit certain student groups from meeting because of administrative inconvenience or speculative harm. For example, a group cannot be barred at a particular school because a similar student group at a different school has generated difficulties.

Q. What about groups which wish to advocate or discuss changes in existing law?

A. Students who wish to discuss controversial social and legal issues such as the rights of the unborn, drinking age, the draft and alternative lifestyles may not be barred on the basis of the content of their speech. However, the school must not sanction meetings in which unlawful conduct occurs, Sec. 802(d)(5).

Q. What if some students object to other students meeting?

A. The rights of a lawful, orderly student group to meet are not dependent upon the fact that other students may object to the ideas expressed. All students enjoy free speech constitutional guarantees. It is the school's responsibility to maintain discipline in order that all student groups be afforded an equal opportunity to meet peacefully without harassment. The school must not allow a "hecklers' veto."

Q. What about so-called "hate" groups?

A. Student groups which are unlawful, Sec. 802(d)(5), or which materially and sub-

stantially interfere with the orderly conduct of educational activities, Sec. 802(c)(4), can be excluded. However, a student group cannot be denied equal access because its ideas are unpopular. Freedom of speech includes ideas the majority may find repugnant. A "time, place and manner" regulation stating that all group meetings during the limited open forum must be open to all students without regard to race, religion or national origin could forestall the request for meeting space by some groups.

Q. What may a school do to make it clear that it is not promoting, endorsing or otherwise sponsoring noncurriculum related student groups?

A. A school may distribute a disclaimer which plainly states that in affording such student groups an opportunity to meet it is merely making its physical facilities available, nothing more.

Q. What happens if a school violates The Equal Access Act?

A. The law contemplates a judicial remedy. An aggrieved person could bring suit in a U.S. district court to compel the school to observe the law. No cutoff of federal funds is involved, Sec. 802(e). Moreover, indications are that the Department of Education has no plans to issue regulations with respect to this Act.

Q. What about situations not addressed in this exploration?

A. The groups below are available for advice:

American Association of School Administrators, 1801 N. Moore, Arlington, VA 22209, 703-528-0700, Bruce Hunter.

American Civil Liberties Union, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003, 202-544-1681, Barry W. Lynn.

Christian Legal Society, P.O. Box 1492, Springfield, VA 22151, 703-941-3102, Sam Ericsson.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL SANDLOFER OF NORTH WIND UNDERSEA INSTITUTE RECEIVES ROLEX AWARD

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

• Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to extend my congratulations to Capt. Michael Sandlofer of the North Wind Undersea Institute in City Island, NY, for being named an honorable mention recipient of the prestigious Rolex Award for Enterprise, 1984. This award will be given to Captain Sandlofer at a ceremony in New York City on Wednesday, September 26, 1984.

Captain Sandlofer was accorded this honor because of his development of an ingenious rescue kit for saving stranded whales and other marine mammals. This rescue kit—which has been successfully tested and used on several occasions—represents a revolutionary development in the effort to protect and save endangered marine mammals.

Once again Michael and the North Wind Undersea Institute has made me proud—because the Institute is based

in my home district and they have done so much to preserve the beauty and vitality of the ocean environment. This most recent honor, being the recipient of an award that is respected worldwide, is yet another example of the type of international recognition this small Institute and Bronx native Captain Sandlofer, have received. The accomplishments of the Institute through the efforts of Captain Sandlofer and a small group of dedicated men and women, have added significantly to the development of new techniques, equipment, and ideas relative to the safe treatment and handling of stranded marine mammals.

The Rolex Awards for Enterprise were first awarded in 1976, and this marks the third time that they will be awarded. These awards are given to individuals chosen from among literally thousands of applicants from around the world. Five main awards are given out, along with 20 honorable mention awards. The fact that Captain Sandlofer was chosen to receive an honorable mention award is reflective of the importance and significance of his work in the field of mammal safety. It is also a reflection of both his and the members of the Institute's Whale Rescue Team's hard work and dedication.

Director and curator of the North Wind Undersea Institute, Captain Sandlofer is a professional deep sea diver and an innovative designer of whale rescue gear. He is a graduate of the Divers Institute of Technology in Seattle, WA; he attended the Massachusetts Maritime Academy; and is a lifelong member of Explorers' Club. Michael was a former member of the U.S. Navy Counter-Insurgency Team during the Vietnam war. He was awarded the Purple Heart, the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry and the Navy Commendation Ribbon. Captain Sandlofer has dedicated his life to the preservation of the ocean environment and has been a leader in the area of whale preservation. His being given a Rolex Award for his efforts in developing revolutionary gear to safely transport and handle stranded marine mammals is justly deserved. His untiring efforts in this area have led to the development of rescue gear that has recently been tested successfully in different situations. His methods and equipment are fast becoming internationally accepted as the best and safest way to handle and transport stranded marine mammals.

In April 1981, Captain Sandlofer participated in the dramatic rescue of a 25-foot, 12½ ton sperm whale, that was found stranded in the waters of Fire Island, NY. Michael used his sensitivity to and knowledge of whales to actually hand feed the whale, affectionately nicknamed "Physty." He spent considerable time actually in the

water feeding and petting the beleaguered mammal. Eventually "Physty" was guided safely out to the open sea.

That emotional and uplifting experience inspired Michael to pursue new and more efficient ways to treat and handle stranded marine mammals. In March of this year Captain Sandlofer led an expedition to Baja, Mexico to test new whale-saving gear in the lagoons off Baja. Every year the gray whale migrates from the Bering Strait to these treacherous lagoons to have their young. Swift tides often leave wayward youngsters stranded and stuck on the shorelines of Baja. With no way for their mothers to reach them, these stranded calves die of starvation, sunburn, or from predators.

The primary objective of the March mission was to test and perfect special equipment designed by Michael and members of the North Wind Undersea Institute, to help scientists work with the thousands of whales that become hopelessly stranded all over the world. The mission was a success as the gear proved to be both an efficient and valuable way to transport and handle stranded whales. This was the first concerted effort to directly aid beached whales. The revolutionary new gear, which includes a whale harness, enables rescuers to gently guide a stranded whale into deep water without drowning or severely harming the creature.

Last month, Captain Sandlofer and the North Wind Undersea Institute again made history when their special equipment was used to transport two young manatees from the Miami Seaquarium to the wild habitat of Florida's Homosassa River. This special equipment was developed by Michael and the Institute exclusively to rescue stranded and entrapped marine mammals. Dr. Jess White of the Miami Seaquarium was aware of Sandlofer's development of equipment to humanely handle and transport stranded marine mammals, and he requested Captain Sandlofer's help in transporting the manatees. Captain Sandlofer sent down the North Wind sea sled, designed in the Bronx, to help insure the success of the manatee release effort. The sea sled carried a combined 1-ton weight of man and manatees against a strong current up the river where the manatees were eased into the waters of their new home.

This successful effort proved that Captain Sandlofer's equipment works and works well. It is Captain Sandlofer's hope that this initial success will lead to the development and production of this whale rescue gear for use around the world in saving stranded marine mammals. Already internationally recognized for his innovative and revolutionary accomplishments in this area, Captain Sandlofer has received many urgent letters from coun-

tries like New Zealand, Canada, and Australia requesting his rescue equipment.

It is my hope that Captain Sandlofer will continue to receive more international recognition and that this recognition will lead to the widespread use of his equipment. Captain Sandlofer should be proud of his accomplishments—especially this most recent honor. As a recipient of the 1984 honorable mention Rolex Award for Enterprise, Captain Sandlofer stands among an elite group of individuals who have distinguished themselves for their innovation, hard work, dedication, and industriousness. I can't think of a more deserving recipient than Captain Michael Sandlofer. His efforts to provide assistance and aid to suffering whales and marine mammals and his success in developing gear to safely handle these creatures is a clear indication that man can approach the environment in a constructive, positive and beneficial way.●

TRIBUTE TO ERIK McMILLAN

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues a recent newspaper story about a very special, promising young athlete, Erik McMillan. The son of one time most valuable football Cardinal, Ernie McMillan, Erik McMillan is a star freshman defensive end with the University of Missouri. Erik is also a former student intern in my office and it is with special pleasure that I offer him my warmest congratulations on his outstanding athlete achievement, and I wish him every continued success in all his future endeavors.

[From the St. Louis Post Dispatch]

ERIK McMILLAN HAD HEAD START

(By Mike Smith)

With apologies to Bubba Smith and Deacon Jones, some of Ernie McMillan's toughest workouts were against a 6-year-old at Heman Park in University City.

That's where the 275-pound All Pro tackle would sharpen his pass-blocking technique in his spare time away from the football Cardinals, with the rush being provided by the only athlete at his disposal 6-year-old son Erik.

"If you have to baby sit them, you might as well put them to work, too," Ernie said. "He had some jitterbug moves. I had to chase him all over the park."

McMillan laughs and allows that the sessions did more for strengthening the bond between father and son than they did for his blocking form.

But for Erik McMillan, those days in the park would start him toward a promising football career at the University of Missouri. After sitting out a redshirt season in 1983, the freshman defensive end was the

leading tackler in the season opener at Illinois and returned an interception 42 yards against Wisconsin.

At 6 feet 3 inches and 190 pounds, Erik McMillan's physique bears no resemblance to that of his 6-foot-6 father.

"He's not a fat fellow like his dad," Ernie said. "He's a much better athlete than I ever thought about being."

But the diligence that was McMillan's hallmark in a 15-year pro career, one that began with his being drafted out of Illinois in the 13th round, is manifest in his son.

"I look like my mom, but I act like my dad," Erik said. "He would get pretty mean on the field. He was a different person out there."

Erik's recollections of his father's pro career are vivid because Ernie involved his son in his work. When Erik wasn't pass-rushing in the park or riding his bicycle alongside his jogging father, he was tagging along to workouts at Busch Stadium or socializing at other players' houses after Big Red games.

Ernie would even sneak his son into strategy sessions with Jim Hanifan, who then coached the offensive line. "It was good for Jim," Ernie said. "It made him watch his language."

Jamie Rivers, Tom Banks, Bob Reynolds and Dan Dierdorf were among Erik's boyhood chums.

"They took me in like I was their kid," Erik recalled. "I'd throw the football around with them and try on their shoulder pads. They used to tell me, 'You ought to be just like your dad. He's a good guy.'"

"Everybody was always asking me, 'What's it like to be a football player's son?' But I always looked at it like, 'That's just my dad's job.' When he said he was going to a game, it was like he was going to the office. His office was Busch Stadium."

While father and son concur that Erik was not pushed into football, this is not to suggest Ernie was an impassive observer. Erik recalls playing a junior league game at Heman Park when he was 10 or 11 with his father watching from the sidelines.

"I was the tailback and they called a play where my job was to kick out the end," Erik said. "I was kind of scared to hit and I just brushed the guy."

"My dad saw it and he just started talking real loud in front of my teammates: 'You want to play this game? If you do, you've got to get in there and get after people. If you don't want to play, let's go home.' I was embarrassed, but I was fired up, too."

"The coach called the same play and this time I put the end on his back. My dad got real loud again, like, 'Yeah, get fierce.' I think I learned my lesson that day."

When Erik's parents divorced in 1977, he moved with his mother from University City to the Washington suburb of Silver Springs, Md. He was a defensive end and kicker in high school who was good enough to attract feelers from Pittsburgh and Ohio State. But only Wichita State asked him to make an official recruiting visit.

That was before his cousin, former Missouri standout Howard Richards, hit town with the Dallas Cowboys for a game against the Washington Redskins in late 1982.

"He called me to see if I wanted tickets to the game and wanted to know how recruiting was going," McMillan said. "When I told him my only visit was to Wichita State he said, 'Naw, man, you don't want to go there. I'll get back to you.'"

Richards contacted a Missouri recruiter on the East Coast who arranged for McMil-

lan to receive an official visit to Mizzou on the last weekend before letters of intent would be signed.

"It was a natural for me—my cousin played there, I was from St. Louis, there was a good communications school," said McMillan, who aspires to a career as a television producer. "Missouri had everything I needed to be a better person the rest of my life."

"If Missouri didn't ask me, I guess I was going to Wichita. When (Mizzou) called back and said, 'You've been accepted,' I was real pumped up."

He's been pumping ever since—weights, that is, Missouri coaches saw striking similarities between McMillan and another defensive end with good bloodlines, Bobby Bell, son of the Hall of Fame linebacker.

Bell also arrived at Mizzou as a lightweight with exceptional all-around abilities, which influenced the decision that McMillan would remain an end despite his free safety's body. He has been timed at 4.45 seconds in the 40-yard dash, and Coach Warren Powers said McMillan is the best athlete on the Mizzou defense.

"They tell me all the time, 'We've got to get some meat on those bones,'" McMillan said. "We'll be at the dining hall and they'll say, 'Here, Erik, have another steak.'"

"I'm drinking these special milkshakes, washing cookies down with them, but it's not doing anything except making me go to the bathroom."

Self-doubts because of his weight vanished in his debut at Illinois, when he made seven unassisted tackles and was one of only two Tigers given positive grades for their performance.

"I showed I can fly to the ball and make some hits," McMillan said. "If I can't beat a person physically, I'll beat them with determination. I just won't let anybody knock me down. That's something I come by naturally."

His inspiration is 120 miles away, working as a talent scout for the football Cardinals. Ernie has been unable to attend a Missouri game because of work commitments, but Erik has leaned hard on him for advice after the Tigers lost their first two games.

"I get discouraged, but all I have to do is call my dad," Erik said. "He talked to me Sunday about what a great story it would be if we turned this thing around. He told me we had to work hard, that we had to bear down on fundamentals and technique, and that we couldn't hang our heads."

"If I can't talk to him, I keep his picture around. I still idolize him. That's my No. 1 man right there." ●

TARENTUM HONORS FIVE FOR SERVICE

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, it is always gratifying to learn of communities which take the time to single out for public recognition those individuals who give unstintingly of their time and talent in the service to others.

One such municipality is the Borough of Tarentum in the 20th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

On Friday, October 5, Tarentum officially will recognize the civil contributions and humanitarian work of five people. These individuals will be the honored guests at the borough's fifth annual "Community Awards Night."

Those to be cited are:

Dr. Hymel Fishkin, a native of Tarentum who began the practice of medicine in 1933. Dr. Fishkin is a veteran, his military career spanning 29 years from 1932-61, including 5 years of active duty during World War II. He has been on the staff of Allegheny Valley Hospital since 1933.

Dr. Joseph A. Borrison, also a Tarentum native, who worked for Tarentum Ice & Coal Co. to earn money for his schooling. Dr. Borrison, active in many medical organizations, has been at Allegheny Valley Hospital since 1938 and currently is the senior surgeon there.

Elizabeth Meniz Schottenheimer, another borough native, who was graduated from the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy at the University of Pittsburgh in 1929. A year later she opened her own pharmacy which is still operating.

Nick Petrishen, an area resident who established a business branch in Tarentum in 1955. An automobile dealer, Mr. Petrishen's establishment employs 35 people and he is active in community affairs.

The Rev. Harry C. Coleman, Jr., born in Beaver Falls, PA, has been pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in Tarentum since December 15, 1961. He has been extremely active in youth work, teaching gym, bowling, and basketball at the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh Boys' Club for 30 years; serving as a counselor at the church's boys camp for 21 years and as a staff member on the church's summer camp youth conference for 29 years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the Congress of the United States to join me in recognizing the work of these outstanding citizens and in congratulating the Borough of Tarentum upon its practice of paying tribute to its own. ●

MUCH NEEDS TO BE DONE BY FDA

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, September 17, 1984, the Washington Post published an article about the conclusion of a 22-year study on the merit of prescription drugs. As a result of that study, more than 1,100 drugs were taken off the market for lack of proof of effectiveness. Among these were highly profitable drugs for treating obesity. Some

2,300 drugs were declared effective, but with any questionable claims removed from their original labels. About 7,000 drugs similar to those reviewed were changed or removed from the market as a result of this project.

But much remains to be done. There are many over-the-counter drugs that need immediate review. A study is needed for nonprescription products. As a result of a hearing I held last year, I sponsored H.R. 4675 to require that over-the-counter diet drugs containing phenylpropanolamine (PPA) be dispensed only upon prescription. Many experts and victims testified about the ineffectiveness and danger of these preparations. The witnesses, who were victims, had suffered strokes due to a spike in blood pressure caused by PPA (phenylpropanolamine). The FDA is still reviewing this drug. The proposed review completion date was for some time in 1977, but at this point, will not be completed before the year 2000. For this reason, I felt compelled to introduce this legislation in order for this dangerous combination to be supervised by medical doctors. In addition, this o-t-c preparation is being used and abused by teenagers. The molecular structure is similar to amphetamines—"speed" in street talk. These pills, according to an article in the September 8 issue of the Washington Post, are the most abused drug taken by teenage girls.

Diet pills containing PPA is just one example on an o-t-c drug that is unsafe and/or ineffective. These drugs are easily accessible and are very often abused. Over-the-counter drugs often contain addictive substances and are used for that purpose rather than for curative purposes. I believe that a study to determine the efficacy and/or safety of over-the-counter drugs should be initiated by the Food and Drug Administration immediately.

The study should not take years but months. FDA should be protecting the consumer. Unless they properly study the most easily accessible drugs, they are not doing their job. ●

ON THE BASE BROADENING TAX ACT OF 1984

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation that would raise over \$150 billion through the next 5 fiscal years by making a temporary across-the-board reduction in all existing tax expenditures. This legislation is quite simply a reverse surtax. Rather than raise revenue by merely increasing taxes, the legislation seeks to raise revenue from those who make the greatest use of the tax

preferences in the Code. While many of the tax preferences in the Code serve useful economic purposes, in a time of high deficits it seems only fair that we look first at cutting back excessive use of existing tax preferences. While there is no doubt that some tax preferences, such as the deduction for charitable contributions, are much more socially useful than others, such as the provision for Foreign Sales Corporation tax reductions, the political realities are such that it is more likely that we can cut them all across-the-board rather than picking and choosing between all the various competing political concerns.

We have heard a great deal about tax reform and there are many proposals currently pending that would simplify the Code and reduce rates. Some of these are meritorious and deserve careful consideration. A major restructuring of the Code unfortunately is not something that can be done in a short period of time; it requires careful consideration, drafting, and analysis. This is a process that is likely to take several years. The deficit crisis looms ever larger and must be faced at the earliest possible date. My legislation allows a first step toward a more broad-based tax system, while meeting the urgent need to raise additional revenue, of course, in conjunction with spending reductions.

Simply stated, my bill proposes a temporary across-the-board reduction in tax expenditures. Individual itemized deductions would be reduced by 10 percent and all other tax preferences would be reduced by 20 percent. The legislation attempts to be as broad as possible. It reduces the investment tax credit by 20 percent, stretches out depreciation periods by 20 percent, and carries this reduction through to all of the other provisions that clutter the Code, such as incentive stock options, FSC benefits, deferral of tax on income of controlled foreign corporations, disallowance of certain shipping income, IDB's and mortgage subsidy bonds, luxury cars, dividend reinvestment, intangible drilling costs and mineral and exploration costs, R&D expenses and circulation expenses, special life insurance company deductions, possessions tax credits, income of citizens living abroad, to name just a few.

The legislation is intended to be temporary and would be in effect for what I call the "revenue enhancement years" of 1985-89. The proposal would not impact at all on the 60 percent of the American people who file a short form, since the legislation would not reduce personal exemptions or the zero bracket amount. This legislation is clearly not a solution to the complexity of the Code but it does raise revenue in the most equitable and broad-based manner that I can think of. With a major step taken to reduce

the budget deficits, we can devote our attention to streamlining and simplifying the Code, and reducing rates.

I hope that this proposed legislation will serve as another focal point in the discussion of tax reform and deficit reduction. It is intended to be a discussion draft and I gladly solicit comments and suggestions from other Members and the public at large. ●

HATS OFF TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to call the attention of my colleagues to the President's speech at the opening session of the U.N. General Assembly. President Reagan held out the olive branch to the Soviets. I trust that they will take it. I commend our President for his message of hope and his encouraging remarks concerning peace in the world.

The President pointed out that the objectives of American foreign policy—peace in the world and the importance of human freedom—are the same values embodied in the U.N. Charter. President Reagan went on to say that our great Nation has done much in the past to promote the cause of peace. America is still devoting much effort in this quest.

Through the efforts of the United States and our allies, major progress has been made in resolving regional conflicts and disputes around the world to include Angola, Mozambique, and Namibia. American diplomatic efforts made the Camp David accord possible. This was followed by the return of the Sinai to Egypt. The United States is also involved in trying to peacefully resolve the problems in Cambodia, Cyprus, and Afghanistan. Our President restated his deep commitment to the use of negotiations, rather than the use of force, to resolve international disputes.

The President rightly stated that now, more than before, the world believes in the value of human freedom. Economic freedom and economic growth are closely linked to political freedom in our rapidly shrinking planet. Man's creative spirit must be fully utilized in order to improve life here on the Earth.

In the area of United States-Soviet relations, the President pointed out that there is no alternative to continuing and expanding negotiations with the Soviets. In the past, the United States and the Soviet Union have signed numerous agreements and accords. Our country is presently engaged in talks with Soviet negotiators

in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm, and has agreed to upgrade our Hot-Line link with Moscow. Our Government has also extended a 10-year economic agreement with the U.S.S.R., and expanded the Consular Convention with that country. In addition, he granted the Soviets fishing rights off our coast.

President Reagan is to be praised for proposing that our two nations begin a program of ministerial exchanges, as well as exchanging observers to visit nuclear test sites and other facilities. The President also announced his willingness to have a summit meeting as long as the meeting is well prepared in advance to the meeting.

I was impressed by the President's sincere desire to move forward in building a realistic, constructive, long-term relationship with the Soviet Union. Our President has again held out his hand in an effort to improve the climate of understanding. Although I regret to say that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko failed to applaud the President's most impressive and encouraging speech, I trust that our two countries will be able to work together in arms controls talks so that the human family can move away from the threat of nuclear war. Let us hope that our adversaries will positively respond to the overtures of our President.

Again, I congratulate the President for his vision and frankness at the United Nations today. ●

AMERICANISM CONTEST

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to recognize Miss Elizabeth Morely, a young woman in the 10th grade of Oakmont High School in Roseville, CA. Elizabeth was recently awarded the honor of first place for her grade level in the U.S. Fleet Reserve Association's annual Americanism Contest for her essay entitled "Why I'm Proud to be an American."

In her essay, Elizabeth displays not only an accomplished ability in writing but, moreover, a deep, personal insight into this Nation's constitutional foundation—an insight, Mr. Speaker, which would make America's Founding Fathers proud. I am submitting a copy of Elizabeth's award winning essay for inclusion in the RECORD and recommend its reading to all.

WHY I AM PROUD TO BE AN AMERICAN

I am proud to be an American because of what America represents: freedom, honor, achievement, unity, peace, education, strength in laws and character, and self-government—"by the people, of the people, and

for the people." America symbolizes the opportunity for people of all races, colors, nationalities, and religions to come together and to enjoy exactly the same rights and freedoms.

I am proud to live in a country that promotes free education of the masses. It is mainly through education that individuals learn about America's cultural and religious heritage. It is through education that people can learn to value and preserve their freedoms. Education is vital to promoting one's personal happiness, success, and political liberties.

I am proud that our American forefathers chose a system of government that permits private enterprise, allowing individuals to pursue any vocation or business endeavor of his own choosing without the fear of unnecessary or undue government interference (provided the business is legal). An American may take pride in his own endeavors and enjoy the positive outcome he can create. I believe being able to reap the profits of one's own labors is a critical liberty not enjoyed everywhere in the world. The American system encourages creativity, growth and happiness in the nation more than any other system.

I am proud to be able to practice the freedom of religion—how, where, and when I choose to worship. I know that this freedom is especially precious because my own ancestors sacrificed personal comforts, wealth and even health to travel to a foreign land, America, in order to practice their religion freely. In the past wars were fought to secure such freedom, and even now conflicts are many where such freedom does not exist.

I am proud to be an American and to engage in the free pursuit of happiness. I am thankful for all the freedoms and civil liberties that Americans enjoy. I am proud to have a country based on a constitution that has served and endured more than two hundred years, even a constitution that is copied by other countries. I feel privileged to be an American and to live in such a choice country.●

MCCOLLUM BLASTS LEADERSHIP FOR DROPPING BANKING BILL

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, late last Thursday the chairman of the House Banking Committee, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. St GERMAIN] sent a letter to the chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, Senator GARN, advising him that neither the Senate nor the House banking bills dealing with the matter of closing the "nonbank" bank loophole would be taken up on the floor of the House during this Congress because of a lack of time.

The banking industry is in turmoil, and it is incredible that the House leadership suddenly finds that it does not have time to take up a critical banking bill on the floor. The bill which came out of the Banking Committee before the August recess is very simple and straightforward and would

not take long for the amendment process under an open rule. If there were a fear that delaying tactics might be used by its opponents, a modified closed rule to allow just appropriate key amendments would certainly be in order and could assure the use of only a reasonable amount of time.

The decision not to allow floor consideration of the loophole closing banking bill is especially hard to understand with the light schedule the House has been keeping since the August recess. Since we are coming to the end of this session within the next 2 weeks and there are a number of important bills that should be considered, a person really has to wonder about the judgment of the leadership in looking at last week when we did not work past 6 p.m. any evening and had no session on Friday and only consideration of suspension measures with no votes today. Are we really fulfilling our duties?

The banking measure is no frivolous matter. Longstanding prohibitions against interstate banking are being circumvented by every major bank that can find its way through a loophole. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency has more than 300 applications pending for new "nonbank" banks, many of them to be established in my State of Florida. The Comptroller has said that if Congress has not acted by the time it adjourns this October 4 or 5 he will start approving those 300-plus applications. It makes no sense at all to allow this development to occur and then attempt to address it after the fact. Congress should have acted long ago and should act promptly now to stop the mad dash of these large money center banks across State lines and into businesses they've been barred from over the years. It is to this end that a banking bill was passed out of the committee prior to the August recess and it is to this end that the Senate recently passed S. 2851. Of course there are some who would oppose the closing of this loophole, but they are in the distinct minority.

There are a few related issues that appear in either the House or Senate bills that should be addressed in any floor consideration, but they are straightforward and could easily be disposed of one way or the other. The House committee bill contains some minor divestiture provisions and the Senate bill goes slightly in the opposite direction by allowing banks to obtain the right to a limited underwriting of municipal securities. The Senate bill also contains a provision sanctioning the concept of regional interstate banking among the States within the region. Again, none of these issues require extended debate and the offering of amendments directed to them could easily be tailored

within the time constraints in the remainder of this session.

Today the chief culprit in the banking industry turmoil is Congress. Long ago it was determined that the ultimate responsibility for the safety and the soundness of American banking institutions and the maintenance of a healthy competitive marketplace for the banking consumer rested with Congress. However, in recent years, Congress has failed to live up to its responsibilities and its leadership has failed to advance legislative initiatives to meet the challenges of aggressive banking innovations.

The gentleman from Rhode Island, Chairman ST GERMAIN is to be commended for drafting and pushing through committee H.R. 5916, but the failure to act in this Congress now that we have the issues defined and a Senate bill passed and a House bill out of committee is the height of irresponsibility. There is much more that needs to be done in the next Congress, but there is no reason to further delay the resolution of the matters represented in the pending legislation.

With all due respect I strongly urge Chairman ST GERMAIN and the House leadership to reconsider this matter and schedule the reasonable and minimal amount of time necessary for the House to consider the "nonbank" bank legislation before adjournment.●

THE SOCIAL SECURITY COLA RIPOFF

HON. BARBER B. CONABLE, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, Earlier today I reported on the COLA rip off being perpetrated by the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare. For the record I wish to submit not only the petition to Congress, but the "contribution reply form," which solicits a 5-percent kickback for the 1985 COLA. The petition, of course, was to have been detached from the kickback form. Again, I must express my dismay at this organization's flagrant exploitation of senior citizens. It plays on the politics of fear—when the reality of the situation is that from the day President Reagan proposed waiving the 3 percent trigger, the proposal has had broad bipartisan support—in no small measure because this is an election year.

I introduced H.R. 6019, a bill to waive the 3-percent trigger permanently, in part to remove this issue from future election-years politics—a COLA bill is too tempting a potential Christmas tree. Now it appears that H.R. 6019 is needed to remove the issue from unscrupulous special interest groups as well.

I want to report that it appears—based on Bureau of Labor Statistics for August, which were released last Friday—that the COLA issue is moot this year. That is, the consumer price index rise in August assures a COLA in January—barring an actual decline in prices in September. So, I wish to reassure Social Security beneficiaries and SSI recipients—that with or without legislation—they will receive the COLA in January.

However, precisely to prevent this unfortunate scenario from repeating itself, I intend to urge the Ways and Means Committee to report favorably H.R. 6019.

PETITION TO THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO BE TRANSMITTED BY THE SPEAKER

Whereas, the U.S. Senate has enacted legislation to restore to Social Security recipients their badly needed cost-of-living increases; and

Whereas, without this legislation the average couple on Social Security will have lost about \$37.00 in monthly payments due to denial of scheduled cost-of-living payments in 1983 and 1984, and

Whereas, the most majority of Social Security recipients are on a very tight budget and are impacted more than average by inflation, and

Whereas, cost-of-living adjustments are fair, have been committed to recipients and are essential to maintaining the very modest standard of living of Social Security recipients;

Therefore be it Resolved, that I (we) call upon the United States House of Representatives to act promptly and favorably on legislation pending before you to restore the cost-of-living increases due to Social Security recipients next year.

CONTRIBUTION REPLY FORM

To: James Roosevelt, Chairman, 1300 19th St. N.W., Washington, DC, 20036.
From:

Yes, I (we) have sent Senate Post Cards to insist on passage of legislation to restore our Social Security cost-of-living increase.

Yes, I (we) are ready to help fund our National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare's fight to get the cost-of-living increases for Social Security recipients restored. Please find enclosed:

\$12.60 which represents 5% of just one year's additional payments to the average couple receiving Social Security.

\$7.50 which is 5% of the average single Social Security recipients increased payments the first year.

\$10. A nice even amount between \$7.20 and \$12.60.

No, I (we) can't help meet the financial crisis the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare faces as a result of this intensive fight to restore the Social Security cost-of-living increase, but (we) enclose our petition.

Please make your check payable to: NCPSSM (National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare).●

MR. N.B. BAROODY CELEBRATES 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to extend my congratulations and best wishes to Mr. N.B. Baroody, Sr., of Florence, SC, who is celebrating his 100th birthday.

Mr. Baroody is a native of Lebanon who immigrated to this country at the turn of the century at the age of 16. Speaking no English, he first settled in Massachusetts. After a year in America he could speak English passably and had an idea of how he could be successful in business. He spent time in Massachusetts and Virginia, where he had relatives in the candy manufacturing business.

Then he chose Florence as the place to settle down and start his own business, because he says, "Florence is the best place in the world to live." He opened a small grocery store which later grew into food and beverage wholesale businesses.

Mr. Baroody has been at the forefront of practically every worthwhile civic endeavor in Florence and has received many honors and awards. He is a long-time member of the Masons and the First Presbyterian Church; has worked with the Boy Scouts, the Florence YMCA, the Salvation Army, the United Way, the Pee Dee Educational Foundation (which led to the establishment of Francis Marion College) and the Greater Florence Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Baroody can enlighten us with his stories of the past in Florence—getting stuck in his Model T Ford when the dirt streets turned to mud; deliveries in his pickup truck, the first bought in Florence; the panic when the Depression hit; and how prohibition affected his beverage business.

His wisdom is also noted in his philosophy. To Mr. Baroody, all Americans are immigrants. He says that everybody except the Indians "came from across the water." He is particularly proud of his American citizenship because he is "an American by choice, not by birth."

Mr. Baroody's contributions to Florence and the surrounding communities cannot be measured. Florence and its citizens have benefited greatly from his guidance, leadership, and humanitarianism.

I join with hundreds of my constituents and friends today in wishing Mr. Baroody a healthy, happy, and joyous 100th birthday.●

SAFE AUTOMOBILES ARE PREVENTIVE "MEDICINE"

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, the article that follows describes in very real terms not only how cost effective safe cars would be, but how humane.

I commend it to my colleagues:

AIR BAGS ARE A PROVEN "VACCINE"

(My Turn/Jeffrey Cressy)

The spinal cord is only about as big around as your little finger. Because it carries impulses between the brain and the rest of the body, bringing messages of movement and sensation, it's one of the most important structures in the body. If these impulses are interrupted, paralysis results.

I am no casual observer of spinal-cord injury. Eight years ago, my neck was broken and my spinal cord was damaged at the C-6 cervical level, leaving me with only limited use of my arms and hands. I have been a quadriplegic living in a wheelchair ever since. Were my neck broken about an inch higher, I would have been on a respirator for the rest of my life.

I was 18 years old and I had just finished my first year of college when a split-second, 25-mile-per-hour crash permanently changed my life. I remember sitting there waiting for the rescue crew, unable to remove my hands from the steering wheel. I hadn't had the luxury of an air bag, nor the common sense to buckle up. I wish I had had both.

In the past eight years not a day has passed that I haven't thought of my life before wheels. My "new wheels" constantly remind me of how inadequate the safety devices in our larger vehicles are.

Last year, more than 42,000 people died in auto accidents; 5,000 who survived were left with serious spinal-cord injuries. A spinal-cord injury—a permanent disabling condition—takes only a fraction of a second to happen. But in that same split second, an air bag would inflate. Since the first patent was applied for more than 30 years ago, the air bag has become a proven, relatively cheap device which work automatically.

Lifesaving: Auto crashes are the leading killer andcrippler of people like me, those who are under 35 years in age. The air bag is a proven "vaccine" for this most deadly and disabling "disease." But tragically, it has been withheld from the American public. After limited experiments, the automakers—with one exception—decided not to allow you and me to have this lifesaving device in our cars. And even last week, the federal government seemed reluctant to force the industry to provide it.

I recently testified before a Department of Transportation hearing in Los Angeles on auto safety, and while waiting my turn, I heard incredible things. People standing on two legs criticized the air bag because it only works in frontal crashes. More than half of the fatal car crashes are frontal crashes. Others maintained that the air bag is just another example of government regulation. Yet the issue here is not one of airline fares or gasoline prices but unnecessary injuries and deaths. I had the freedom not to wear my seat belt so now I'm confined to

a wheelchair. What about my freedom to choose to use an air bag?

During the Los Angeles hearing, I also heard American auto manufacturers complain that the cost of installing an air bag is too high—that the extra cost would discourage potential buyers of new cars at a time of growing sales and renewed prosperity in their industry. A poll conducted for the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety has found that 9 out of 10 car buyers favor passive restraints as standard or optional equipment in new cars. And in a recent Gallup poll, Americans were increasingly concerned about auto safety. By a margin of 2 to 1, 60 percent to 31 percent, those surveyed said they favored a law that would require air bags in all new cars.

A few hundred dollars extra to install an air bag hardly compares to the catastrophic cost of caring for a person with a severe spinal-cord injury. Lifetime costs for one victim average \$350,000. And there are about 10,000 new victims in the United States every year, 40 percent of them injured in auto accidents. That's \$1.4 billion in health-care costs incurred each year because of car crashes, a tab for spinal-cord patients that is paid for in part by taxpayers through the Medicaid system. The hidden costs to society include higher health-, auto- and life-insurance premiums and an increased tax burden. The price tag on the psychological effects of a disabling injury are impossible to calculate. Air bags are a cost-effective measure for everyone.

At Rancho Los Amigos Hospital where I work, we get about 170 new spinal-cord-injury patients every year. Half of them are under the age of 25, and 70 percent are on Medi-Cal, California's Medicaid system. The hospital is full of patients who were injured in car crashes: most were not wearing seat belts at the time of their accidents. And as you might expect, many are now air-bag supporters. Unfortunately, some cannot speak.

Paralyzed: My crash was a very simple one. I was driving around a sharp turn on a country road when my back wheels went off the pavement. I ended up careening front-end first into a small ditch. A simple accident paralyzed me.

Last November a man in Texas was driving 50 miles per hour when his car left the road and flew 40 feet through the air, landing in a deep ravine. Bob LaRoche walked away from that accident—similar to mine yet a more powerful crash—because he was driving an air-bag-equipped Mercedes. His wife suffered a broken back and severe bruises and lacerations; the passenger side of the car was not air-bag equipped.

How many Americans can afford a \$45,000 Mercedes-Benz? Should auto safety be reserved only for the wealthy? Seat belts work, I know, and I wish I had been wearing mine that summer night eight years ago. But now when I think of auto safety, I also think of a fire extinguisher. Hanging on the wall, it is useless in putting out a fire unless someone has the presence of mind to point it toward the flame. But a sprinkler system, mandatory in many places, is automatic.

That's the beauty of the air bag. It is truly the proverbial ounce of prevention that is worth a pound of cure. "Procrastination," someone once said, "is the thief of time." In the continuing case of air bags, procrastination is the thief of young lives. As a victim and as a provider of health care, I know that air bags would significantly reduce the incidence of spinal-cord injuries—and the waste of human lives.●

PLANT CLOSINGS PRODUCE MISERY

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, there is growing misery for millions of Americans who were the casualties of the recent economic recession and are the orphans of the recovery.

I am speaking of the workers who lost their jobs, permanently, because of plant closings—7 million of them between 1980-82, according to a Brookings Institution study. The result is a massive disruption of a life, a family, a community. In some cases, the result is total destruction, culminating in tragedy.

These are facts which underscore the necessity of Federal intervention in providing some sort of assistance to the displaced worker, his family and his community, in cases where that community may be a one-industry municipality.

The situation is particularly critical in areas such as western Pennsylvania where the shutdown of 55 steelmaking facilities translated into the permanent loss of 7,600 jobs alone in district 15 of the United Steelworkers of America. These statistics were outlined in testimony recently presented a blue-ribbon State House Committee by Mr. Andrew Palm, director of district 15.

I would like to extract some of Mr. Palm's remarks for inclusion in the RECORD for I believe they dramatically emphasize the need for governmental legislation to help affected workers, businesses, and communities; to strive for preserving a threatened industry and the jobs it represents.

This assistance, in terms of loans, loan guarantees, interest subsidies, improved job placement and job retraining programs, could be rendered under provisions of H.R. 807, which I introduced early in this 98th Congress and which I intend to reintroduce in the 99th Congress next year.

Mr. Palm makes a valid point when he states that while stockholders invest money in a company, workers of a community invest their lives. A plant closing, therefore, becomes catastrophic. Homes and life savings are lost; children's education is foregone; families are broken; suicide and disease rates climb; small businesses go bankrupt and once-active communities are ruined.

"To understand the injury currently being inflicted upon our members," Mr. Palm testified, "you only need to look behind the unemployment statistics * * *." He cites a study done last year among 440 laid-off workers at a steel plant in Duquesne, PA.

Only 9 percent of the workers had secured part-time work. Unemployment compensation had run out for 44 percent. Company paid health insurance had ended for 65 percent of the families. Approximately 80 percent of the workers had experienced psychologically related distress.

The displaced worker, Mr. Palm goes on, finds himself "limited to whatever public assistance might be available, including minimal unemployment compensation, a degrading welfare system and job training and relocation programs now severely cut by the Reagan administration."

"* * * Corporate responsibility includes something more than responsibility to a company's profit structure," Mr. Palm declares. "We firmly believe that corporations have a minimum responsibility to their workers, the community and to the public as a whole, particularly when a shutdown decision involves something other than complete financial bankruptcy."

"* * * Where profits come before people and their communities, the Steelworkers Union is in support of State legislation that provides workers some measure of economic protection and justice when victimized by a plant closing."

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Palm pointed out in his testimony before the Pennsylvania House Committee that only three States have plant closing laws. He strongly believes Pennsylvania should develop a workable legislative proposal to combat the growing trend of indiscriminate plant shutdowns. I wholeheartedly concur in that concept but I believe it should be drafted at the Federal level, along the lines of my bill, H.R. 807.●

AUTOMATION IN THE WORKPLACE

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to respond to concerns expressed by a great number of people in our Nation concerning automation in the workplace.

Automated production is becoming increasingly common in this country, and is already widespread in other nations, including Japan and West Germany. Recent technological advances in the area of robotics have made automated equipment more sophisticated, cheaper, and more widely available. Automation is viewed by business as an excellent way to increase productivity while minimizing costs. Robots do not require salaries, or health and retirement benefits. Humans have been liberated from many hazardous jobs, thus avoiding injury and lower-

ing insurance premiums. Robots are not subject to boredom, fatigue, carelessness or absenteeism.

However, the use of automation in the workplace raises numerous and important questions concerning the workers who are displaced. Does automation create new jobs to replace those it has eliminated? Are the displaced workers capable of filling these new jobs? What is the overall effect of increased use of automation on national unemployment? These questions reflect important concerns which, given the attractiveness of automated equipment, need to be addressed.

My legislation requires that comprehensive studies be done of the effects of increased automation in the workplace.

The bill requires the Secretary of Labor to determine the effects of increased automation on the extent of unemployment in the United States during the 3 fiscal years prior to the enactment of the bill. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to study the impact of increased automation on revenues for self-employment tax purposes during this time. It also requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to study the effects of increased automation on the amount of benefits paid under the Social Security Act during the years covered by the study.

The bill requires the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct an independent study of these matters and gives the Comptroller General's office free access to the information collected by the other studies upon request.

Finally, this bill requires reports of all four studies be submitted to the Ways and Means and Appropriations Committees of the House, and the Finance and Appropriations Committees of the Senate not later than 180 days after the enactment date of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that legislation is necessary to study these issues as the United States moves into an age of high technology. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.●

TRIBUTE TO MART NIKLUS

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity to recognize the efforts of Mart Niklus, a leading human rights activist and a fighter for the rights of the Estonian nation. Niklus is a political prisoner in Estonia.

Mart Niklus has made enormous efforts to promote close cooperation of Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian human and national rights for the Baltic na-

tions. And he's been severely penalized for these altruistic efforts.

When he was 24 years old, Niklus was imprisoned for sending 15 photographs of the conditions in Soviet-controlled Estonia to the West. He was sentenced to 10 years hard labor and 3 years of internal exile. Niklus spent the next 8 years in Soviet prisons and labor camps, finally being released in July 1966.

Despite continuous harassment by the KGB, Niklus has continued to work for Estonian human rights. Niklus signed the Baltic Appeal of August 23, 1979, which called for the Soviet Union and both Germanies to announce the 1939 Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact criminal and void and to renounce it entirely. This pact inaugurated World War II and the occupation of the Baltic States. Niklus has also led several hunger strikes in opposition to the severe repression Estonia is now experiencing.

Niklus is now serving a 10-year special regime sentence and a 5-year internal exile which he received in January 1981 for "anti-Soviet propaganda." He's very ill and his health is continuing to decline.

Mart Niklus is an accomplished scholar and has translated scientific works in six different languages. While he's suffering in deplorable prison conditions, the people of Estonia and also the world are at a tremendous loss. I hope that our efforts in Congress to promote his cause will help make Americans more aware of Mart Niklus' plight and perhaps we'll be able to alleviate some of the pain he experiences.●

TRIBUTE TO A.C. TAYLOR

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, a compassionate and caring human being from the Eighth Congressional District has passed from this Earth. I want to share with the Nation the life and accomplishments of Mr. Albert Charles "A.C." Taylor, an outstanding attorney and community leader.

"A.C." was born in Beaumont, TX, on July 12, 1942, to Murphy Taylor, Sr. and Marjorie Taylor. He moved with his family to Oakland, CA, at the age of 3 months. "A.C." attended Clawson Elementary School, Hoover Junior High School, and graduated from McClymonds High School in 1960. He was a proud member of "Mac's" renowned varsity basketball team and later played basketball for the then Oakland City College.

From City College he entered San Francisco State College where he received his baccalaureate. After college,

"A.C." worked for a period of time at the Alameda County Health Department and later at the University of California. At the age of 12, "A.C." conferred his life to God and was baptized at the True Gospel Missionary Baptist Church in Oakland. On August 31, 1968, he pledged his love to Diane Willis and they were united in a marriage that lasted 16 years. Out of this union they were blessed with two sons, Jason and Julian.

In 1971, "A.C." returned to school at the University of California's prestigious Boalt Hall School of Law where he received his juris doctor in 1974. After being admitted to the California Bar Association, he gained experience as an attorney with the State of California in Sacramento; as a corporate attorney with Western Pacific Railroad; and as a private practice attorney in association with Attorneys William Dixon, Kenneth Smith, and Thomas Broome.

In 1978, "A.C." along with his law school classmates Johnnie Harrison and Leo Bazile, formed the law firm of Harrison, Taylor, and Bazile. He served as the firm's managing partner and guiding light from its inception until his untimely death.

"A.C." was involved in numerous community organizations and activities, but the humility of his character was manifested in his insistence upon remaining behind the scenes in many successful efforts. In his endless hours of service to the Boys Club of the bay area and in other civic affairs, "A.C." inspired many young people, assisting them in attaining their life and career goals. Young professionals and aspiring attorneys gained from his guidance and his willingness to share his knowledge and expertise. "A.C." will be greatly missed by our community because he was loved by all those whose lives he touched. The loss of our fellow worker, our friend, a pillar of our community cannot be measured. His memory will live on in our hearts for eternity.●

SOCIAL SECURITY COLA INCREASE WILL BE BOTH AUTOMATIC AND INADEQUATE

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, there has been much talk recently about passing legislation to guarantee a Social Security cost-of-living increase [COLA] in January. As you know, the President has proposed to allow beneficiaries an increase if the adjustment would be less than 3 percent. However, due to a resurgence of inflation in August, a cost-of-living adjustment of about 3.3 percent will be automatic

even without legislation. Simply stated, the President's plan guarantees beneficiaries less than will be paid under current law.

Our Nation's retirees bore the brunt of the costs of the Social Security Amendments of 1983 which were designed to solve the Social Security system's financing problems. The most obvious reduction was the permanent provision to delay adjustments for 6 months and make COLA's payable in January rather than July. Last year the Office of Management and Budget estimated that this 6-month delay will cost the average retired couple \$1,698 in benefits by the end of the decade.

The 1983 amendments also changed the COLA measuring period from the first quarter to the third quarter of each year. This means there will be no adjustment for the 2.4-percent increase in prices which occurred between the first and third quarters of 1983. When this factor is taken into account, the actual inflation adjustment older Americans are due is really 5.7 percent rather than the 3.3-percent increase they will receive.

Since beneficiaries are assured an automatic 3.3-percent adjustment this year, the least we should do is permanently eliminate the 3-percent trigger for future COLA's. Therefore, I support H.R. 6019, the bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the 3-percent trigger. I commend the gentleman from New York, Mr. CONABLE, for introducing legislation to ensure that older Americans receive every future adjustment to which they are entitled. It is characteristic of his farsightedness which we shall all miss. I hope we will have an opportunity to vote on it while he is still a Member of this body.

However, I do not believe the elimination of the 3-percent trigger is enough. In all, current and future retirees paid for more than two-thirds of the costs of saving the Social Security system under the 1983 amendments. The reduction and annual delay in the COLA, the taxation of benefits, and the increase in the retirement age have put Social Security on a financially sound footing by taking money out of the pocket of beneficiaries. The Social Security and medicare programs will actually save 3 cents out of every dollar taken in next year while the rest of government spends \$1.40 for every dollar received. There can be no doubt that the Social Security trust funds are healthy and that retirees have paid more than their fair share to bail out the Social Security system.

In recognition both of the relative financial strength of the system and the tremendous price beneficiaries are paying for its solvency, what we really should do is pass legislation to give older Americans the full 5.7-percent adjustment which they are due.●

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, as I was not able to make it to the floor of the House in time to record my vote on the Seiberling amendment to the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act, H.R. 3082, I would like to take this opportunity to record how I would have voted. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on the Seiberling amendment, rollcall No. 407.●

THE PLIGHT OF SOVIET JEWRY

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, last year, only 1,314 Soviet Jews were allowed to emigrate. For vast numbers of Soviet Jews, the outlook is bleak. They can only look forward to continued harassment, oppression, and separation from their loved ones. The Congressional call to conscience vigil for Soviet Jews is an opportunity for us to call attention to this tragedy.

Today, I call attention to the plight of Alexander Kushnir. Last week, his mother and brother came to visit me, and told me of Alexander's situation. They had been able to emigrate to Israel in 1973; they are still waiting for Alexander. Mrs. Kushnir has not seen her son in 11 years. The continued separation of Alexander from his family is an egregious violation of their human rights.

Alexander served in the Soviet Navy from 1969 to 1970. Since there is a customary waiting period of 5 years after demobilization before one is allowed to leave the Soviet Union, Alexander was unable to emigrate with his mother when she left in 1973. Her departure was precipitated by the untimely death of her husband, who had been a construction engineer. Alexander's grandparents were able to join his mother in Israel, so now Alexander is without his family.

Alexander has repeatedly applied for a visa to join his family in Israel. He has been refused on the grounds that during his military service he was privy to important military information. Presumably, this is the reason for the 5-year wait after demobilization. But Alexander has been out of the Navy for 14 years. By this time, any information he gained is commonplace and obsolete. Alexander is not a security risk.

In 1980, after several attempts to obtain a visa, Alexander received call-up papers for reserve duty in the mili-

tary. Understandably, he has been reluctant to answer the papers, because it would only delay his emigration for several more years.

Alexander worked as a porter by day while he earned his engineering degree at night. Unfortunately, he has never been allowed to work as an engineer. He has had to work as a building technician, in order to support himself.

Since moving to Odessa in 1980, Alexander has attempted to preserve his cultural heritage, and practice his religion. He was told in December 1982, however, not to associate with other activists among Jewish refuseniks.

Alexander is alone in the Soviet Union, without his family. Although he has an engineering degree, he is not permitted to make his full contribution to Soviet society. When he seeks out other Jewish friends, he is told not to associate with them. And as a final insult, he is asked to do further reserve military duty, which would only perpetuate the meager grounds on which he is denied his visa.

Alexander has a right to better treatment than this. He is being deprived of his basic right to be with his family. Sadly, his case is not unique. I have written to Secretary General Chernenko and other high Soviet officials on behalf of Alexander Kushnir. I encourage all my colleagues to do the same for other refuseniks. By calling attention to the plight of Soviet Jews, we can stimulate Soviet compliance with international law. In this regard, the call to conscience vigil serves a vital function.●

CREATING A PARK IN NILES CANYON

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced legislation that would validate the transfer of land from the Southern Pacific Railroad to the East Bay Regional Park District headquartered in Oakland, CA.

The railroad right of way runs approximately 11 miles through the beautiful Niles Canyon along Alameda Creek. The route connects Fremont with Pleasanton, CA. Preserving the right of way as a park will provide, at a minimum, an ideal hiking trail. Additionally, the right of way could be used for horseback riding or for an historic train route.

The Federal Government's involvement is needed because the railroad received the land from the Federal Government under the land grant acts to persuade railroads to go to the west coast. The transfer needs Federal approval.

I would urge my colleagues to support the land transfer which will provide an excellent addition to the East Bay Regional Park District system.●

CALL TO CONSCIENCE 1984

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this short time today to call to your attention a heartening development in the case of Alexander Paritsky. A Soviet physicist, Paritsky was condemned to 3 years in a Soviet labor camp for allegedly not filling his work order, and "defaming the Soviet state" by attempting to obtain a visa to live with his family in Israel. Alexander Paritsky has been released from the labor camp after 3 years of physical, mental, and emotional anguish. Paritsky's release is encouraging, but his struggle, and that of all the Soviet Jews, is far from over.

In violation of the Helsinki Final Act, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and their own constitution, the Soviet government continues to restrict arbitrarily the emigration rights of Soviet Jews. In fact, their plight is worsening. In 1979 the Soviets allowed 51,370 Jews to emigrate; in 1984 only 1,314 were allowed. Paritsky's ultimate emigration, and that of thousands of others, remains a matter of great doubt.

The 1984 Congressional Call to Conscience Vigil is a manifestation of our continued support for the rights and freedom of Soviet Jews. The Soviet Government must know that we, who share the oppression of these people, will not rest until their fundamental human rights are recognized. Though Soviet authorities have tried to isolate these people, Soviet Jews have friends everywhere who do not recognize these artificially created barriers. Their fight is our fight until it is won.●

THE 1984 CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWS

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, one of the fundamental goals of American foreign policy must be the elimination of human rights violations throughout the world. One violation that is particularly saddening is the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union. These Soviet citizens, as you know, are faced with discrimination, hostility, and in all too many cases, abused solely because of

their religious and ethnic heritage. More than 400,000 of them have been denied exit visas needed to escape this grinding oppression.

The plight of Isaak Shkolnik, a Soviet Jewish refusenik, brings home to us the stark realities faced by Jews in the Soviet Union. Isaak has been repeatedly denied the visa he needs to join his wife and daughter in Israel, where they were allowed to immigrate almost 11 years ago. In 1973 he was put on trial on a trumped-up charge and was sentenced to 7 years hard labor. Since his release he has been constantly harassed and pressured to remain silent and "toe the line."

On Isaak's behalf, I have written to Soviet officials, including Chairman Chernenko and Ambassador Dobrynin, urging that Isaak be allowed to emigrate, that he be allowed to enjoy the basic human right of freedom. I have also written to President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz to enlist their support. Finally, I have brought Isaak's plight to the attention of the House in a speech last March. I hope that in the coming weeks these efforts and the efforts of others will have a positive impact on Isaak's situation.

We have seen in this century the ghastly consequences that can result when the world sits back and does nothing in the face of religious and ethnic persecution. We who live in this land of freedom have a responsibility to act. We must be advocates for all those whose voices have been stifled, for those who now can only yearn for freedom with their tears. We must remember the Isaak Shkolniks of this world and the warning of the great philosopher Edmund Burke, who said "All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing."●

TRIBUTE TO MART NIKLUS

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, this September marks 40 years of Soviet control of Estonia, and September 22 marks the 50th birthday of Mart Niklus. This outstanding Estonian freedom fighter and outspoken defender of human rights, will spend his birthday in solitary confinement at the infamous Christopol Prison.

Niklus has been repeatedly sentenced to years of imprisonment in various Soviet labor camps and prisons for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." His health is deteriorating rapidly as a result of hunger strikes and medical problems.

Over the years this brave man has been instrumental in coordinating the efforts of human rights activists in Es-

tonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. His work in this area brought him into close contact with Andrei Sakharov with whom he formed a close friendship. Like Sakharov, Niklus has been adopted by Amnesty International.

Niklus is just one of many Estonian dissidents who actively protest the daily violation of human and national rights in their country. Despite his weakened condition, Niklus has begun yet another hunger fast which many fear will be his last. For his consistent struggle he has earned the deep respect and admiration of his fellow countrymen, who regard Niklus as a national symbol of resistance to the Soviet occupation of their homeland.

Mart Niklus will be especially remembered on this 50th birthday. I hope that his freedom will be speedily restored to him.●

THE BEIRUT TERRORIST BOMBING

HON. HAROLD S. SAWYER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 24, 1984

● Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, once again, the courageous men representing the United States in Beirut became the victims of violent terrorist fanatics. On Thursday, September 18, 1984, our Embassy, located in West Beirut, became the target of a suicide bombing mission. Two Americans were killed and 20 were wounded. One of those who lost his life was a brave man from Grand Rapids, MI.

Army CWO Kenneth V. Welch began his service in the U.S. Army as an enlisted man in 1972. Over the course of the next decade, his tours included the dangerous and volatile countries of Vietnam, Ireland, and Iran. In 1981 he became part of the Army Defense Attaché as a warrant officer. It was in the capacity of chief warrant officer in charge of operations that he was sent to Beirut in May 1984.

Too much cannot be said about the bravery and gallantry of the men and women who daily risk their lives to maintain the freedoms and principles of the United States and its allies. The unselfish manner in which they serve our great country should be an example for us all. It is with great pride that Grand Rapids and the American people will remember Mr. Welch.●

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint com-

mittees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, September 25, 1984, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 26

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2190, to provide protection for agricultural purchasers of farm products.

SR-328A

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2193, to establish new entry standards for foreign banks in the United States, and the Department of the Treasury report to Congress on foreign government treatment of U.S. commercial banking organizations.

SD-538

Finance
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 337, to make permanent the deduction for charitable contributions by nonitemizers, and S. 2017, to revise certain IRS regulations relating to deductions for the payment of certain expenses by ministers and members of the uniformed services who receive subsistence and housing allowances.

SD-215

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nominations of Joe O'Neal Rogers, of Virginia, to be U.S. Director of the Asian Development Bank, with the rank of Ambassador, and Charles H. Dallara, of Virginia, to be U.S. Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund.

SD-419

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
District of Columbia Subcommittee
To resume hearings on the administration of the DC Department of Corrections.

SD-138

Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, on pending calendar business.

SD-406

Foreign Relations
International Economic Policy Subcommittee
To hold hearings on textile and apparel imports.

SD-419

Governmental Affairs
To resume hearings to review the relationship between Congress and the Executive in the formulation and implementation of foreign policy.

SD-342

Governmental Affairs
Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services Subcommittee
To resume hearings to explore management techniques used in the private sector that may be usefully applied to government.

SD-124

Judiciary
To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

Select on Intelligence
Budget Subcommittee
Closed briefing on intelligence matters.

S-407, Capitol

11:30 a.m.

Judiciary
Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee
Business meeting, to consider a request for subpoena authority for retrieval of certain documents.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Finance
To hear and consider the nomination of Lawrence A. Wright, of Vermont, to be a judge of the U.S. Tax Court.

SD-215

Foreign Relations
African Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on U.S. policy in South Africa.

SD-419

Select on Intelligence
Closed briefing on intelligence matters.

S-407, Capitol

Temporary Select Committee to Study the Committee System
To meet to consider recommendations to reform the Senate committee system.

SR-301

2:30 p.m.

Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to consider pending legislation and administrative business.

S-224, Capitol

* Conferees
On H.R. 5899, appropriating funds for fiscal year 1985 for the government of the District of Columbia.

H-301, Capitol

3:30 p.m.

Conferees
On S. 1146, to combat the use of aircraft in illegal drug trafficking.

H-310, Capitol

SEPTEMBER 27

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic
Monetary and Fiscal Policy Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine certain policies to reduce the cost of the Federal Government.

SD-628

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works
Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee
To resume hearings on the release into the environment of genetically engineered organisms.

SD-406

Labor and Human Resources
Aging Subcommittee
To hold hearings on longevity and the lifestyle of older individuals.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.

Joint Economic
To hold hearings on perspectives on the future of American agriculture.

SD-628

3:00 p.m.

Temporary Select Committee To Study the Committee System
To meet to consider recommendations to reform the Senate committee system.

SR-301

SEPTEMBER 28

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2932, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1985 and 1986 for programs of the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 and the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979.

SR-253

Finance
Health Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine how to ensure quality health care for low-income persons.

SD-215

Joint Economic
Monetary and Fiscal Policy Subcommittee
To continue hearings to examine certain policies to reduce the cost of the Federal Government.

SD-628

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

OCTOBER 1

9:30 a.m.

Special on Aging
To hold oversight hearings on alleged discrimination against the poor and disabled in nursing homes.

SD-628

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To hold hearings to investigate certain activities of the video gambling industry, focusing on the alleged involvement of organized crime and the potential for public corruption.

SD-342

2:00 p.m.

Finance
Health Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the current method of financing medical education costs under the medicare program.

SD-215

September 24, 1984

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

26645

OCTOBER 2

9:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands and Reserved Water Sub-
committee
To hold hearings on S. 2471 and S. 2949,
bills to convey Federal land to the
State of Utah.

SD-366

OCTOBER 3

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommit-
tee
To hold oversight hearings on State lot-
teries.

SD-342

SEPTEMBER 26

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary
Constitution Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review housing dis-
crimination.

SD-628

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources
Aging Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the funding of Alz-
heimer's research and respite care.

SD-430

CANCELLATIONS

SEPTEMBER 25

10:00 a.m.

Armed Services
Ad Hoc Task Force on Selected Defense
Procurement Matters, to resume hear-
ings on the Department of Defense
procurement process.

SR-222

SEPTEMBER 27

10:00 a.m.

Finance
International Trade Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the state of the
U.S. copper industry.

SD-215

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs
To resume hearings on S. 1746, to allow
the Federal Government to freely pro-
cure certain goods and services from
the private sector.

SD-342